

[Western Protectorate]

565 Not of them¹ are nomads moving over their areas
221 in search of water and fodder for their animals. They are of con-
182 siderable economic importance in the life of the country, as the
463 carrying trade is in their hands. They have a reputation for main-
571 taining their agreements with their neighbours and never violating a
pledged agreement. If an individual makes any undertaking on
behalf of his section or family, his people fulfil it: "He who seeks
refuge with them, though he may be a murderer, is sheltered and
not surrendered even if they fight in his cause."

628 If a man is killed in war, his kinsmen take retaliation for him.
632 A man who has slain many is regarded as a debtor and his debts are
payable, life for life, by the lives of any of his tribe. If a man
kills another in peace time, the debt can only be paid by his own
death or by that of one of his kinsfolk. If it is not thus liquidated,
a feud starts between the murderer and his kinsfolk and the kins-
folk of the murdered man. The violation of an undertaking is a
charge on the whole tribe, and if they do not associate themselves
with the violation they must force the violator to prove his innocence
or rise against him. Loots are settled by the payment of goods
or cash to the value of the loot taken, but claims for blood are
never paid. "You may at this day find a grandson, whose father
had died before the claim was settled by retaliation, making a
claim for the blood of his grandfather killed forty years before."

• [685]

411 It is worth remarking that there appear to be fewer firearms
531 in the eastern part of the Protectorate than there are in the western.
There also seem to be many less modern weapons. It is possible
that many of the firearms are more effective than they appear to be,
as the Hadhrami decorates his weapon more than his western
neighbour does, and fixes on to the butt a rounded piece of wood,
sometimes covered with skin. These features make the rifle more
reminiscent of the old matchlocks.

TOWNSMEN.

565 The townsmen of the Hadhramaut are derived principally from
162 80 families who migrated from 'Iraq with Seiyid Ahmed bin 'Isa,
and the following are the principal families.

[73]

In Tarim: Al bin Diyāb, head of the family, Ahmed 'Ali bin
Diyāb; number of the members of the family said to be
important, 30, total, 50. Al Dahruj, head, 'Ubeidillah;
important members, 40, total, 100. Al 'Ubeid Yamāni, head,
Sa'id Heimid; important members, 200, total, 1,000. Al
Bā Hamāla, head, 'Ali Sa'id; important members, 50, total,
60. Al Bā Sunbōl; important members, 60, total, 120. Al
Bā Sabih, head, Mubarek 'Ubeid Bā Salih; important members,
50, total, 100.

In Seiyun: Al Bā Shagheiwān, head, Hadi Salih; important
members, 20, total, 60, Sa'id 'Abdulla; one important
member, total, 14. Bā Fadhl; important members, 5, total,
30. Bā Baja; important members, 15, total, 120. Al Hasan;
important members, 40, total, 90.

1/2 [The Hadhramaut Tribesmen -- Analyst]